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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:41:39 ON 16 DEC 2005

=> file medline hcaplus uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:42:04 ON 16 DEC 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:04 ON 16 DEC 2005
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=> s (dna or polynucleotide? or protein? or polypeptide?) and (disease? or
disorder?)
L1       847459 (DNA OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE? OR PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTIDE?) AND (DISEAS
                E? OR DISORDER?)

=> s l1 and 1990-1999/py
L2       273915 L1 AND 1990-1999/PY



=> d l2 1-10 ibib ab

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 273915      MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2005604713      IN-PROCESS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 16284822
TITLE:               Experimental zygomycosis in rabbits: Clinicopathological
                     studies.
AUTHOR:              Sondhi J; Gupta P P; Sood N
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Veterinary Pathology, Punjab Agricultural
                     University, Ludhiana, 141004, India.
SOURCE:              Mycopathologia, (1999) 144 (1) 29-37.
                     Journal code: 7505689. ISSN: 0301-486X.
PUB. COUNTRY:        Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        NONMEDLINE; IN-DATA-REVIEW; IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20051115
                     Last Updated on STN: 20051115
AB    Zygomycosis was produced experimentally in 20 New Zealand white rabbits
      (Oryctolagus cuniculus) by intra-nasal administration of spores of Absidia
      corymbifera. Infected animals showed dullness, depression, coughing and
      mucopurulent nasal discharge, but no mortality. Haematology revealed no
      significant change in Hb and PCV, but leukocytosis due to neutrophilia in the
      initial stages of the experiment. There was a significant increase in serum
      total proteins, creatinine, AST, ALT, total Igs and CICs. A. corymbifera
      specific IgM and IgG antibodies were detected in the sera of the infected
      animals. Gross lesions consisted of pneumonic consolidations of the antero-
      ventral lobes of the lungs. Microscopically, histology showed formation of
      pyogranulommas in the lungs. Fungal elements typical of A. corymbifera were
      demonstrated in the tissues upto 15 days after infection by special stains and
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confirmed by indirect immunoperoxidase. Re-isolation of the fungus from lungs was also achieved consistently upto 15 days only. It was concluded that intra-nasal instillation of A. corymbifera in rabbits produced significant clinico-pathological alterations with the lesions confined mainly to the lungs. In the present study, neither systemic dissemination of the **disease** occurred nor were kidneys site of predilection as reported earlier.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005604696 IN-PROCESS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16284813
TITLE: Examination of some morphologically unusual cultures of Phytophthora species using a mitochondrial **DNA** miniprep technique and a standardised sporangium caducity assessment.
AUTHOR: Hall G S
CORPORATE SOURCE: International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, TW20 9TY, U.K.
SOURCE: Mycopathologia, **(1998)** 140 (3) 141-7.
Journal code: 7505689. ISSN: 0301-486X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; IN-DATA-REVIEW; IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20051115
Last Updated on STN: 20051115

AB Using the mitochondrial **DNA** miniprep technique, the identity of sixteen morphologically unusual cultures allocated to Phytophthora nicotianae, Phytophthora mexicana or Phytophthora porri was determined by comparison with a library of mtDNA band patterns obtained from reference cultures. Seven cultures were identified as Phytophthora nicotianae (including those assigned to Phytophthora mexicana and Phytophthora porri), six as strains of Phytophthora palmivora with small, ovoid, weakly caducous sporangia, and one as Phytophthora citrophthora. Some cultures of P. nicotianae had a low percentage of caducous sporangia. Percentage sporangium caducity, but not sporangium L : B ratio, is considered a useful taxonomic criterion for separating species morphologically similar to Phytophthora nicotianae. One culture from tobacco in New Zealand had a highly unusual morphology and a unique **DNA** band pattern, but was not identifiable. One culture from Acacia mearnsii in South Africa had a unique **DNA** band pattern which was identical to that of an isolate from Annona squamosa from Australia previously identified as Phytophthora palmivora, the precise identity of which is still unclear. The identity of most isolates from **diseased** durian was found to be Phytophthora palmivora, confirming its role as the main pathogen, but P. nicotianae was also identified from this host.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005524260 IN-PROCESS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16196481
TITLE: IL-6 and arthritis: A detrimental or beneficial mediator?.
AUTHOR: Tilg H; Kaser A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University Hospital Innsbruck, Anichstrasse 35, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria. herbert.tilg @ uibk.ac.at.
SOURCE: IDrugs : the investigational drugs journal, **(1998 Dec)** 1 (8) 890-5.
Journal code: 100883655. ISSN: 1369-7056.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; IN-DATA-REVIEW; IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20051004
Last Updated on STN: 20051215

AB Acute inflammation is accompanied by changes in the concentrations of several plasma **proteins.** Cytokines play a crucial role in the regulation of inflammatory events. Inflammatory **disorders** such as rheumatoid arthritis are characterized by an overproduction of several cytokines including interleukin-6 (IL-6). Recent data suggest that IL-6 and other members of the IL-6-cytokine family have anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive properties, and therefore may negatively regulate inflammatory processes.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005483721 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16155840
TITLE: Therapeutic innovation.
AUTHOR: Henkel T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Cardiology Division, MediGene AG, Lochhamei Strasse 11, D-82152 Martinsried, Germany..
henkel@medigene.de
SOURCE: IDrugs : investigational drugs journal, **(1999 May)** 2 (5) 403-4.
Journal code: 100883655. ISSN: 1369-7056.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050913
Last Updated on STN: 20051014
Entered Medline: 20051013

AB The small but very focused meeting of 60 delegates from academia, small biopharmaceutical companies and large pharmaceutical companies aimed to give an overview of current R&D approaches in the cardiovascular **disease** area. Most of the new therapeutic approaches were presented by small biopharmaceutical companies and addressed **disease** targets in the vasculature for the following indications: thrombosis; atherosclerosis; restenosis; hyperlipidemia; and hypertension. Cardiac **disease** targets were addressed in the following indications: congestive heart failure (CHF); chronic angina; reperfusion injury; and atrial arrhythmia. The technologies presented included small molecule drugs, **protein** drugs and gene therapeutics as well as vaccines and an integrated target definition platform. The therapeutic approaches were complemented by the presentation of two innovative diagnostic products for thrombosis and stroke related brain injury.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005477750 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16147544
TITLE: Lentogenic field isolates of Newcastle **disease** virus isolated in Canada and Hungary are identical with the vaccine type used in the region.
AUTHOR: Wehmann O; Herczeg J; Tanyi J; Nagy E; Lomniczi B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Veterinary Medical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
SOURCE: Avian pathology : journal of the W.V.P.A, **(1999 Feb)** 28 (1) 6-12.
Journal code: 8210638. ISSN: 0307-9457.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050909
Last Updated on STN: 20051019
Entered Medline: 20051018

AB Lentogenic field isolates of Newcastle **disease** virus were examined by restriction enzyme analysis of RT-PCR products generated from the matrix **protein** gene that discriminates between strains LaSota and B-1, the two most widely used lentogenic vaccine viruses. Isolates were derived from regions where, exclusively or predominantly, only one type of vaccine was employed. Viruses collected in Hungary for two decades were exclusively of LaSota-type while the Canadian collection predominantly included B-1, which corresponded to the vaccine types used in the regions. Isolation of vaccine type lentogenic viruses from unvaccinated flocks supports the occurrence of area spread of these lentogenic viruses.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005463014 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16130282
TITLE: Transthyretin (prealbumin) in eye structures and variation of vitreous-transthyretin in **diseases.**
AUTHOR: Ramakrishnan S; Sulochana K N; Parikh S; Punitham R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochemistry Research Department, Vision Research Foundation, Chennai, India.
SOURCE: Indian journal of ophthalmology, **(1999 Mar)** 47 (1) 31-4.
Journal code: 0405376. ISSN: 0301-4738.
PUB. COUNTRY: India
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050901
Last Updated on STN: 20051215
Entered Medline: 20051121

AB PURPOSE: To evaluate the presence of transthyretin (TTR, prealbumin) a **protein** which binds retinol to retinol-binding **protein** in various ocular tissues and to study its quantitative changes in the vitreous humor in various **diseases.** METHOD: Estimation of TTR was done by electrophoresis of 10 mg **protein** in each sample of tears, aqueous humor, vitreous, retina, and lens by an Imaging Densitometer using prealbumin as the standard. RESULTS: TTR was present in all the eye structures except the lens and tear. The retina and the vitreous had relatively higher amounts of TTR compared with aqueous. The identity of TTR was confirmed by immuno-electrophoresis using anti-human TTR. Two bands in SDS electrophoresis revealed that this **protein** is a heterodimer. There was a significant decrease in vitreous TTR in diabetes with hypertension and increase in one case each of diabetes with hypertension associated with leukaemia or carcinoma with hepato-splenomegaly. CONCLUSION: Vitreous TTR is probably from retina and retinal pigment epithelium. The level of vitreous TTR is likely to have diagnostic significance in some retinal **diseases.**

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005458648 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16127639
TITLE: Development of C5a receptor antagonists.
AUTHOR: Wong A K; Taylor S M; Fairlie D P

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Drug Design and Development, Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4072, Australia..
ddawong@mailbox.uq.oz.au
SOURCE: IDrugs : investigational drugs journal, **(1999 Jul)** 2 (7) 686-93.
Journal code: 100883655. ISSN: 1369-7056.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050830
Last Updated on STN: 20051014
Entered Medline: 20051013

AB During host defense, the human complement system of plasma **proteins** initiates inflammatory and cellular immune responses to stimuli such as infectious organisms, chemical and physical injury, radiation and neoplasia. Elevated levels of one of these plasma **proteins** C5a, a 74 amino acid peptidic anaphylatoxin which is one of the most potent pro-inflammatory agents, correlate with the initiation and development of many inflammatory **diseases.** New agents which prevent binding of C5a to its G-**protein**-coupled receptors can inhibit the pro-inflammatory actions of C5a and thus be potentially used to treat chronic inflammatory **disorders** driven by complement activation and C5a production. In recent years significant progress has been made towards the development of potent antagonists of human C5a receptors and clinically useful compounds can reasonably be expected within the next few years.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005453549 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16121305
TITLE: Therapeutic uses of smad **protein** inhibitors: Selective inhibition of specific TGF-beta activities.
AUTHOR: Laping N J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Renal Pharmacology, Smithkline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, 709 Swedeland Road, POB 1539 King of Prussia, PA 19406, USA..
nicholas_j_laping@sbphrd.com
SOURCE: IDrugs : investigational drugs journal, **(1999 Sep)** 2 (9) 907-14.
Journal code: 100883655. ISSN: 1369-7056.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050826
Last Updated on STN: 20051014
Entered Medline: 20051013

AB Recent advances in TGF-beta signaling biology have identified smad **proteins** as cytoplasmic mediators of TGF-beta receptor activation. Current evidence suggests that smad **proteins** are transcription factors whose activity is regulated through phosphorylation by TGF-beta type I receptors. Several isoforms of the smad **proteins** have been identified which confer in part selectivity for different members of the TGF-beta family of receptors as well as some selectivity for downstream effects of TGF-beta activation. Therefore, smad **proteins** provide an attractive means for targeting select activities of TGF-beta by either inhibiting their phosphorylation or specific **DNA** binding modes. Because TGF-beta is a central player in the development of fibrosis,

selective inhibition of smad **proteins** would provide an important therapeutic benefit in many acute and chronic fibrotic **diseases.**

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005453536 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16121292
TITLE: Novel therapeutic strategies.
AUTHOR: Worker C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Current Drugs Ltd, Middlesex House, 34-42 Cleveland Street, London W1P 6LB, United Kingdom.. charlotte@cursci.co.uk
SOURCE: IDrugs : investigational drugs journal, **(1999 Sep)** 2 (9) 848-52.
Journal code: 100883655. ISSN: 1369-7056.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050826
Last Updated on STN: 20051014
Entered Medline: 20051013

AB Of the many sessions during the first day of the EPHAR meeting, several interesting topics emerged. Among these were a number of presentations investigating novel anti-inflammatory targets, including the search for a selective COX-2 inhibitor and the potential of cytokines/cytokine receptor targets (eg TNFalpha) as treatments for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and other chronic inflammatory conditions. Recent advances in the understanding of the pathogenesis of diabetes and obesity have highlighted the need for a multi-therapeutic approach to treatment; several drugs in preclinical investigations were highlighted. Attention was drawn to the potential of AMPA/kainate receptors, historically investigated for the treatment of neurodegenerative **disease**, which are now showing promise as anti-ischemic therapeutics. Many novel therapeutics strategies were discussed in detail, including the CCK-B antagonists with considerable anxiolytic potential, mitochondrial mechanisms as targets for the treatment of brain injury and the use of stress-activated **proteins** in anti-ischemic research.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 273915 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005434337 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16100953
TITLE: **DNA** recognition by the oestrogen receptor: from solution to the crystal.
AUTHOR: Schwabe J W; Chapman L; Finch J T; Rhodes D; Neuhaus D
CORPORATE SOURCE: MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2QH, UK.
SOURCE: Structure (London, England), **(1993 Nov 15)** 1 (3) 187-204.
Journal code: 9418985. ISSN: 0969-2126.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050817
Last Updated on STN: 20050831
Entered Medline: 20050830

AB BACKGROUND: The steroid/nuclear hormone receptors are a large family of conserved ligand-activated transcription factors that regulate gene expression

through binding to response elements upstream of their target genes. Most members of this family bind to **DNA** as homodimers or heterodimers and recognize the sequence, spacing and orientation of the two half-sites of their response elements. The recognition and discrimination of the sequence and arrangements of these half-sites are mediated primarily by a highly conserved **DNA**-binding domain. RESULTS: Here we describe the **DNA**-binding properties of the isolated **DNA**-binding domain of the oestrogen receptor, the ERDBD, and its refined NMR structure. This domain is monomeric in solution, but two molecules bind cooperatively to specific **DNA** sequences; this cooperativity determines the arrangement of half-sites that is recognized by the ERDBD. The 10 carboxy-terminal residues and a region of 15 residues within the domain are **disordered** in the solution structure, yet are important for **DNA** binding. CONCLUSION: The cooperative nature of ERDBD binding to **DNA** is important. The previously-determined X-ray structure of the ERDBD dimer bound to **DNA** shows that the 15 internal residues **disordered** in solution make contact both with **DNA** and with the corresponding region of the other monomer. These results suggest that these residues become ordered during the process of binding to **DNA**, forming the dimer interface and thus contributing to the cooperative interaction between monomers.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:41:39 ON 16 DEC 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:42:04 ON 16 DEC 2005
L1        847459 S (DNA OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE? OR PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTIDE?) AND (DIS
L2        273915 S L1 AND 1990-1999/PY

=> log y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     6.43       6.64

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:43:57 ON 16 DEC 2005
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